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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
JOS. L. HALL.NIELLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL CLIFFORD; OR
THE LOST HEIR.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 5th st.—
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OVER THE FALLS—
ROBERT MACAIRE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—
DILMONT.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE CHILD
STEALER.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—
THE MAY OF AFRICA.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.—THREE BLIND MEN.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
SCENERY.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS
RECEIVES NIGHTS' CONCERTS.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street, between Letting-
ton and Third avs.—GRAND GALA CONCERT.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

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OVERFLOWS have occurred in the northern
part of Louisiana, along the Red and Ouachita
rivers, and some of the richest northern
parishes in the State are under water.

THE KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) Press and Herald
thinks that "Horace Greeley as President
would be a perpetual joy," like the cotton
worm or potato bug. But Horace ought to
have a chance, if for only one term.

ALL the enemies of the administration hav-
ing had their fling at the President for giving
orders to reopen the McGarrhan claim, "in
which his brother-in-law, Dent, has a heavy
interest," &c., it now turns out that the Presi-
dent gave no such orders, and the case is not
to be reopened.

THE CHICAGO Tribune avers that it is "not
the part of wisdom for the republicans to
laugh at the new democratic departure." Let
the republicans direct their efforts toward
getting Jeff Davis, Aleck Stephens or Bob
Toombs to make a few more speeches, and all
the departures in the world will not save the
democracy from a disastrous defeat in 1872.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVI-
DEND.—The dispute between the Revenue
Department and the New York Central Rail-
road Company, with reference to the tax on
the eighty per cent dividend of the latter cor-
poration, has been settled by a reference of
the whole affair to a couple of auditors, who
will make an investigation of the company's
affairs and report how much of the dividend
represents earnings previous to the passage
of the law imposing a tax on dividends. This
proportion once settled, the last claim of the
company to exemption will have been quieted,
and the payment of the tax will then follow.

THE ABOLITION OF PRIVATEERING was the
subject of debate in the House of Lords yester-
day. The action of the United States in
repudiating the Treaty of Paris was com-
mented upon by several speakers, while the
conduct of Prussia in making private
requisitions during the late war was
subjected to unfavorable criticism. The
tories, our London cable report goes on
to say, have agreed to oppose with all their
might the abolition of the purchase system
in the army. The measure proposed is one of
the strongholds of the present government,
and its defeat would be tantamount to giving
"the walking papers" to the Gladstone Min-
istry.

THE INTERVIEW WITH DOM PEDRO OF
BRAZIL, which our Rio Janeiro correspondent
held recently, will be found quite interesting.
American enterprise is so rapidly developing
the resources of all the South American
States that the Emperor's utterances regard-
ing the railway and steamship schemes under
consideration in his empire are of much im-
portance. It is to be regretted that Dom
Pedro does not propose to visit the United
States on his return from his European tour;
for among the host of European magnates
that are to our guests the people of this
country would like to see a real American
Emperor, especially as in personal physique,
intelligence and the wise, magnanimous ad-
ministration of his government he can stand
on equal footing with any of our royal visitors
from Europe.

The Czar Alexander and the Emperor
William at Ems—The Political Troubles
of Europe—Palaces and Cottages.

Once upon a time the Emperor Napoleon
the First and the Emperor of Russia and the
King of Prussia met on a raft on the river a
little below Tilsit and signed a treaty, which
bears the name of Tilsit to this day. It was
a famous meeting, that raft meeting at Tilsit.
The battle of Jena had been fought. Napoleon
was in the zenith of his glory and power.
Prussia was in the dust. The Emperor Alex-
ander was at his wits' end. A very different
meeting took place in Paris seven years later.
Then the tables had been turned. Since 1814
and 1815 another Bonaparte has had power,
France has again basked in the sunshine of
successful imperialism; but France has again
fallen, fallen into deeper depths than ever,
and at the meeting at Ems to-day France
is conspicuous by her absence. History
does repeat itself, but not without
variations. France has repeated her
Austerlitz at Solferino, and although
she has not been successful in repeating her
Jena, she has been taught to remember
through Sedan the memories of another Mos-
cow and of another Waterloo. The Emperor
William, the acknowledged representative of
the long-slumbering Barbarossa, and the Czar
of all the Russias, the heir and representative
of Peter and Catharine, in solemn council at
Ems; the heir of the Great Napoleon, himself
an emperor, an exile in England, and the
chief of the House of Hapsburg left out in the
cold—behold the sweeping changes which
have taken place since 1866! Sadova intro-
duced a new era. Its true character only
now begins to appear.

It is undeniable that the two Emperors, the
uncle and the nephew, meet primarily for the
purposes of friendship. At a ripe old age the
Emperor William has gone through all the
toils and fatigues of a gigantic and protracted
war, and from one of the most brilliant cam-
paigns which the world has known—perhaps
the most brilliant—he has come forth triumph-
ant. It is natural for him, now that all the un-
avoidable pomp and parade have been gone
through, and the good people of Berlin have had
their triumph, to seek a little repose. And
where could he better enjoy that repose than
at Ems, in the company of his imperial rela-
tive? It would be absurd, however, to im-
agine that this meeting of the two Emperors is
destitute of political significance. Although
the war is ended, Germany triumphant and
France crushed and permanently weakened,
Europe has not settled down into a condition
of quiet and contentment. The storm is over,
but the waters have not yet subsided. The
dove with the olive branch has not yet re-
turned. In the future of Europe the two Em-
perors are deeply interested. It is notorious
that the sympathy of Russia was with Prussia
in her struggle with Austria, and that it has
been with her in her recent struggle with
France; and it is not to be denied that this
negative help of Russia has been to Prussia
of untold value. Russia has her own ambi-
tious schemes. Has not the time come when
Russia might safely push these? Is not Prussia
bound to pay her debt, and do by Russia
what Russia has so graciously done by her?
Have not both empires and the rulers of both
empires much to dread from common
dangers? Is it conceivable that the two
potentates are strangers to the writings
of the latest Hebrew prophet, and that they
do not already see the fulfilment of the pre-
dictions of "Lothair"? We may rest assured
that they have much to talk of besides purely
family matters; and it will not be wonderful
if the meeting of the two emperors at Ems
proves fruitful of events which shall startle
Europe and the world.

Let us look more minutely into the condi-
tion of European affairs. There is, first of all,
the question of the reconstruction of France.
In what shape and under what form of govern-
ment is France to emerge from her troubles
and take her place in the family of nations?
A republic is perhaps more possible than the
monarchy or the empire; but a French repub-
lic is the last thing which the monarchs of
Europe desire. In what way are the Germans
of Germany and the Germans of Austria to
be reconciled to their separate conditions?
There is a strong desire on the part of both
to be brought under the same sceptre, in spite of
all that Baron Beust says to the contrary.
Will the Germans of the empire be satisfied
to allow their brethren to remain out in the
cold? Will the Germans of Austria content
themselves in their isolated condition? We do
not raise these questions. They already agitate
the German mind wherever Germans are found;
and they are not more earnestly debated in Berlin
and Vienna than in New York and Cincinnati.
Is the Eastern question settled? Who dare say
that it is? What thinking man but knows
that it is not? Some things in connection with
the Eastern question we know for certain. We
know that the Viceroy of Egypt is impatient
to throw off the yoke of vassalage, and that he
accumulates untold wealth and maintains a
large army and a powerful fleet for no other
purpose than to be ready to make good his
opportunity. We know that a Hohenzollern
reigns in the principalities, and that the prin-
cipalities submit to the yoke of the Sultan
only because the great Western Powers have
hitherto made it a necessity. We know that the
other Greek and Slavic provinces of Turkey
in Europe are ripe for revolt. We know that
Russia has not abandoned her designs on
Constantinople. We know that France has
fallen and cannot interfere to maintain the
integrity of Turkey. We know that Great
Britain has become wedded to a policy
of neutrality. The moment the Czar
indicates his willingness to cross the Pruth
the Khédive will proclaim himself independent,
the Roumanian Hohenzollern will throw off
the yoke, and Turkey will fall in pieces. Is
Austria to be robbed of her German provinces
and compensated by additional territory on
the lower Danube? Or is Roumania to be
erected into a powerful State out of the ruins
of the Sultan's dominions? Then, again,
there is the difficulty between Italy and the
Holy See. But, what is more important still,
there is this dreadful Commune, which, after
all, is said to be only scotched, not killed.
Its ramifications are said to be everywhere—
all over Europe, and even in the United
States. It includes, we are told, some two
million free hundred members. It is only a
few days since a prominent German democrat

spoke the following words in the German Par-
liament:—"The aim of the Paris Commune is
neither an impossible nor a pernicious one, as
it has been erroneously called by a previous
speaker. On the contrary, in all Europe
those classes not dead to all feeling of
liberty and independence look upon
Paris as their staff of hope. Never mind
whether the insurrection is suppressed.
What is doing now at the French capital is
only an outpost skirmish, which will be fol-
lowed up some day by a great European
battle. War to the palaces, peace to the cot-
tages and death to luxurious idleness are, and
will ever be, the watchwords of the proletariat
in all parts of the world." Prince Bismarck
snickered at the speaker, and said his language
needed no reply; but it may yet be found
that these wild words are too full of truth.

Thus, looking at the whole situation, it is
not to be denied that the imperial uncle and
the imperial nephew have cause for serious
thought as well as for mutual congratulation.
What is said and what is arranged at Ems
we shall not immediately know; but our readers
require not to be told that when their interests
are at stake monarchs meet in vain, and that
from less important meetings than this at Ems
mighty results have flowed. "War to the
palace and peace to the cottage" may be a
dangerous cry.

A Plot to Assassinate the Pope.

Surely we cannot believe it! And yet, when
we reflect on the massacre of the good Arch-
bishop of Paris, we can scarcely see any limit
to the enormities which the baffled adherents
of the Commune are capable of. We thought
that they had already "supped full of horrors"
during their bloody carnival of Paris; but no,
if the present announcement be true, the in-
nocent blood they have shed has whetted their
appetite for more.

In the selection and shooting of their vic-
tims the Communists showed a decided prefer-
ence for priests of rank, and the very fact that
the Pope is surrounded by a certain halo of
sanctity makes him game for their murderous
greed. The International has so prominently
identified itself as to become almost synony-
mous with the Paris Commune, and in this in-
stance the plot to assassinate the Pope is said
to have been concocted in Paris, London and
Florence by members of the International
Society.

Still it is but fair to add that there is some
truth in the saying, "Give a dog a bad
name," &c. The apprehension of Communism
has become almost a mania—Communomania
we call it—with the governments of Europe.
We hear so much of dark plots planned by
Communists or members of the International
Society that we ought to accept with a certain
reserve such reports. Some of them, as the
one in the present instance, may have been
designedly invented by unscrupulous
partisans, in order to create a general feeling
of indignation against the International and
kindred associations.

Mr. Washburne and the Paris Commune.

Our news columns this morning contain a
letter from one of the HERALD's correspondents
in Paris which throws new light upon the deli-
cate and peculiar position in which the United
States representative to France has been
placed during the trying scenes of the last
year in the French capital. His position at
times has been exceedingly delicate, if not
almost embarrassing. When we recollect the
various phases undergone by Paris within
the last twelve months—under the empire,
during the German invasion; in the first
days of the republic during the
rule of the Commune, while the army
of Versailles was thundering at the gates, and
again while the seven days' massacre was in
progress—we feel proud to think that the
United States has been so well represented
during those perilous times. Mr. Washburne's
course reflects credit on himself, and he is
deserving of praise from his countrymen. His
conduct, however, has not been above the
suspicion of some ill-disposed persons. Bitter
insinuations have from time to time of late
appeared in the English, French and Belgian
journals, intimating his connection in some
manner or shape, not definitely stated, how-
ever, with the Commune. These paragraphs
have appeared in some of the newspapers in
this country, but we think the correspondence
of the HERALD this morning will show
the source and the reasons for these
attacks. We know very well that there are
persons in Europe, and, indeed, in this coun-
try, too, for that matter, who desire to link
disorder, corruption and irreligion with republi-
canism; and if they can in any way strike a
blow, trifling as it may be, at American
institutions, they are sure to do so. It would
not surprise us if the insinuations referred to
partook of this character. A course so bold
and independent as that of the American
Minister at Paris was calculated to
attract admiration or suspicion. Taken
on the whole, Mr. Washburne's countrymen
are satisfied with his course, and the world
will give him credit for humanity, shrewdness,
tact and independence in the discharge of the
delicate duties of his position during one of
the most stormy periods in French history.

THE INQUEST in the Connolly tragedy de-
velops nothing new. There seems to be
little doubt that the wretched man was a
raving maniac when he committed his bloody
deed, and that there is no human being re-
sponsible for the terrible murders. The wife
and mother yesterday was too much unnerved
by the dreadful shock to testify coherently.
It would certainly have required a very strong-
minded woman to retain self-possession under
the circumstances.

WHAT NEW YORK CANNOT SUPPORT.—The
Mobile Register says there are "two institu-
tions New York has never been able to sup-
port, with all its wealth and strength—first, a
permanent and faithful class opera, and
second, a great, faithful and reliable daily
democratic newspaper." In answer to the
first proposition it may be said that the reason
New York has failed to support a first class
opera is not the fault of its citizens, but that
of the *impresario*, who do not understand the
public taste and are continually committing
professional blunders; and so far as a "faith-
ful and reliable" democratic organ is con-
cerned, the democracy of New York do not
require anything of the kind. The democracy
here is able to support itself, with no other
aid than that of the independent press.

Prince Bismarck and the Paris Commune.

How came the Commune into life? How
came it to terminate its worthless existence by
setting fire to its home and going up in flames
and volcanic explosion? General wall, of
the Versailles (Thiers' *homme de bien*), now
engaged in a confused, distressed sort of a
way, to sort out what is still valuable among
the ruins, has given place to a spirit of inquiry.
There must have been something more than
the exertions of the military adventurers
within to drive the revolt to the lengths of
organized warfare. It must have been set in
motion by the impulse of some hidden and
powerful agency from without, say some,
rather vaguely. Where are we to look for
that powerful agency—the master mind that
worked the puppets in Paris? This inquiry
leads the logical mind to another—Who was
likely to profit by fanning the combustibles
into flame? We believe we have an inkling of
the man. But let us not anticipate the con-
clusion, to which the following combination of
facts and indications will inevitably lead:—

Setting out on the road of inquiry, here is a
little landmark to begin with. *L'Indepen-
dence Belge*—a paper known for its gen-
eral veracity—some time back reported what it
called a significant fact. Significant fact, that
Herr—his name has escaped our memory, but
we could hunt it up if needs be—that Herr—
some German name or other—who had been
private secretary to Prince Bismarck, was one
of the leading lights of the International So-
ciety. What, Bismarck's private secretary a col-
league of Assy and the International Society,
the same organization that fathered Central
Committee, the figurehead of the revolt! In-
ternational, which, according to its own an-
nouncement, as our cable despatch the other
day had it, "assumes the responsibility for the
burning of Paris!" Impossible! What *L'In-
dpendance* reports as a significant fact must
be a gratuitous fiction! Not all too rash,
gentle inquirer. Here comes another signifi-
cant fact to match it. A week or so ago—we
are not particular about dates so the facts
chime in with our argument—we gathered
from a reliable source an account of a con-
versation between Prince Bismarck and
American Minister Washburne (published
among our miscellaneous items about that
time), during which conversation Bismarck
is reported to have said, in his airy, banter-
ing way, "All the revolutionary hotheads have met by appoint-
ment in Paris (*se sont donnés rendez-vous à
Paris*). Let them for a while run on their
wild race. In the fulness of time we shall
bar the gates, and lucky the man who will
succeed in making his escape." Singularly
verified by the bloody repulse which the flying
Communists met at the hands of the Germans.
Poor Communists! Trying to find refuge among
the Germans against the wrath of their coun-
trymen, whom they grimly call the *Prussians*
of Versailles. Vain delusion! "*Hundskerte*
back to your native lair!" thunder forth the
Germans, upon which Communists regale
their rage to a grand bonfire.

Comes another significant fact in aid of our
argument. At the beginning of the Communist
tragedy—or farce, if you choose—we find
General Fabrice—acting, no doubt, under the
instructions of Bismarck—manifesting, in his
grim German way, a sort of friendly neutrality
toward the Commune, telling the enraptured
insurgent powers of the hour—for they were
shortlived—that he didn't care a straw for the
Versaillists; that they could cut on other's
throat to any extent they pleased, so long
as they did not interfere with his Germans.
(Communists crowding over it in their
fantastic, fabulous way.) He did more than
say this. He allowed the insurgents to scour
the country around for supplies, while on the other hand he hampered
as much as possible the operations of the
Versaillists by keeping them sternly to the
stipulations of the preliminary treaty.

Facts pointing to the same conclusion accu-
mulate with singular persistency. What made
Bismarck, in his discourse in the Reichstag on
the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine,
speak in such mild and benevolent terms of
the Commune, saying that the Commune was
not all wrong, that it had a perfect right to
demand municipal liberties, and so forth—
speech which gave offence to the Assembly,
gave offence to Trochu, made him say that
the Paris insurrection was the continuation
of the Prussian war, that several of the Com-
munists leaders, Dombrowski and others, had
been arrested as Prussian spies during the
first siege, and like insinuating hints? Motion
by another member of the Assembly asking
for a strict investigation of the causes that
led to the Paris revolt. So investigations we
shall have, and perchance some revelations.
But we think we can do without them. Out
of the preceding facts and speculations we can
extricate into coherency the following
conclusions:—

Conclusion No. 1.—That Bismarck wanted
to get the Thiers government into a yielding
humor by putting this formidable revolt on its
hands. In which he succeeded. He had re-
duced France to helplessness and obtained his
terms.

Conclusion No. 2.—That Bismarck was
troubled by apprehensions of the *spectre rouge*
at home. But the other day a Deputy in the
Reichstag, Bebel by name, got up and said
such desperate things, calling the Communists
good fellows, and asking the imperial govern-
ment to give the Commune a chance. Bebel
was laughed at by his co-legislators; but give
Bebel an audience of kindred spirits—and
there are many such even in the good city of
Berlin, else Bebel would not be in the Reich-
stag at all—give Bebel, we say, congenial
surroundings, and Bebel, full-blown, might
create mischief. On that day there was *Polizei*
order that Bebel's speech should not be pub-
lished by the papers, and Official *Kreuzzeitung*
flew into a passion over the unfortunate
Bebel. Shows reason why Bismarck wanted
to knock Communism on the head, or hurl it
at least a century back. But Communism had
to come to a head in the enemy's hotbed before
its head could be knocked off, which explains
Bismarck's sneaking kindnesses for the insur-
gents at the outset of the Commune. As
Catherine de Medicis did to the Huguenots
Bismarck did to the Communists. He lured
them on to Paris and prepared a sort of St.
Bartholomew for them. To carry out his pur-
pose, as can be dimly gathered, he made use
of adventurers from all quarters of the globe,
especially of the military type. But they met

a rather unexpected reward, if Trochu's asser-
tion be true. It cannot be said that they
found Bismarck's service such a secure as
they expected.

Wonderful man, Bismarck; wonderful ac-
tor! One who has done many great feats in
the world; but still an actor.

Another Little Earthquake Around New
York—Another Warning to San Francisco.

At ten o'clock last Sunday night a shock of
a little earthquake was distinctly felt at vari-
ous places on Long Island, Staten Island and
over in Jersey. From various accounts
it appears that at Staten Island "first there
was a rumbling noise and then a throb-
bing of the earth, which lasted quite two seconds";
in one house in Brooklyn, "about three miles
east of Fulton ferry, a rumbling noise, like
low thunder, was heard a little before ten
o'clock." At Jamaica and thereabouts the
people "were first awakened by a noise as if
made by a team of horses and wagon going
over a cobbles stone pavement," and then "the
quick vibrations of the earth, shaking the
houses and rattling the windows, almost
frightened the islanders out of their wits." At
Roslyn "the noise preceding the shock
was like that of distant thunder, but seemed
to be directly under foot." And the shock
was distinctly felt at Hoboken, Weehawken
and other places in Jersey. Doubtless the
shock extended to this city, but it was too
light to be noticed.

Now, the question arises whence came this
little earthquake? The day had been very
stormy in these parts, and the sky, in the
clearing up at night, was strangely illumi-
nated. Was this earthquake the result of
some mysterious attraction between the
electrical forces of the atmosphere and
those in the bowels of the earth? or was
it the bouncing up against the earth's crust in
the localities mentioned of some tidal wave of
the liquid fire with which the shell of the earth
is filled? After a thoughtful consideration of
the subject it is our opinion that this little
shock was from the bouncing up against the
earth's crust of a subterranean tidal fiery
wave, all the way, perhaps, from the late
tremendous upheaval which shook down towns
and cities over an extensive district near the
bordering mountains of Western China. Still,
we are reminded by Professor Eaton that this
earthquake of ours of last Sunday, like that of
last October, was preceded by a stagnant, sultry
atmosphere and remarkably copious rains,
and that in each case a period of unusual calm
in the air attended the shock. We think, too,
that this is always the case with the visitation
of an earthquake. And this would appear to
justify the other theory of a sympathetic action
between the electrical forces in the air and
those deep down in the bowels of the earth.
But we believe that both theories will apply—
the subterranean tidal fiery wave and the mag-
netic attraction between it and the electrical
forces in the atmosphere.

Let us look into this matter a little further,
for it is a very interesting subject. The earth,
in the form of a little ball, rolling round the
mighty and glorious sun, is a body of liquid
fire, covered by a thin shell of solid matter,
over which are our seas, lakes and rivers, and
over and around all is the soft blanket of forty
miles of atmosphere, more or less. The out-
side surface of the earth's crust is full of in-
equalities, under the seas and over the dry
land, and the inside surface is doubtless
marked by similar inequalities. Assuming
that the average thickness of the shell is about
forty miles, we can form something of an idea
of the stupendous uplifting power of an earth-
quake which topples down cities and moun-
tains and makes great fissures on the earth's
surface. Unquestionably our shaky planet
would explode like an overcharged steam
boiler but for those safety valves called vol-
canoes. They let off the surplus lava, gases
and steam, and they are wisely planted over
all those regions where the shell of the earth
is thinnest. Hence, if we have no volcanoes
east of the Rocky Mountains, it is because we
do not need them; for we dare say that the
earth's shell over all this section (except
New Madrid and thereabouts, on the Missis-
sippi river) is at least a hundred miles in
thickness. It may be two hundred; but in
the absence of any measurement we have to
guess it.

West of the Rocky Mountains, however, we
get into a region of great danger from earth-
quakes; for there we have sufficient evidences
on every side that the earth's crust is very
thin. And this leads us to think that the back
action of that recent Chinese earthquake, if
not yet felt, soon may be in San Francisco.
With all those boiling springs they have in
California we judge that those people must be
dangerously near to the boiling lava down be-
low. It is probable, indeed, that at San Fran-
cisco the crust of the earth is not more than
ten miles thick; and this may have much more
to do with the dry climate and the wonderful
products of California than most men are in-
clined to believe. We have heretofore warned
the people of San Francisco against the folly
of building lofty houses. In New York we
are safe enough. A long, long time ago—
thousands and thousands of years before the
time of Adam—a channel for the Hudson
river was ripped by volcanic action from the
Highlands down to Hoboken; but that was
when the whole globe was like a lump of
dough. We in this quarter are all right now
in regard to earthquakes; but whenever we
have one of these little shakes we tremble for
San Francisco.

THE NEW LOAN.—Mr. Boutwell's new loan
goes off slowly, simply because there is such a
demand for money for business of all kinds
that a much higher rate of interest can readily
be obtained than the Treasury offers. There
is no want of confidence in government securi-
ties, but men will not invest at five per cent
when they can get eight, ten or more per cent
on good security. This is the whole secret of
the matter, and Mr. Boutwell will have to wait
till foreign capitalists and trust institutions at
home gradually absorb more and more of the
new loan.

SHERMAN'S EXAMPLE.—The Frederick (Md.)
Herald thinks General Sherman's example, in
declining to be considered an aspirant for the
Presidency, should be followed generally by
our public men. "Shall we ever see the day,"
asks the Herald, "when the office shall seek
the man and the man not the office?" Yes,
when the Heavens fall, or the millennium
arrives, and not before.

The Fall Elections—What May Be Ex-
pected.

The democrats are awakening themselves to
the business of the fall campaign. So are the
republicans. The republicans have the motto
to encourage them, "Hold on to what you
have and get all you can." The democrats,
having nothing in the federal administration
patronage, say, "We are aggressive. Let us
get all we can and hold on to what we get."

Kentucky leads off in the fall campaign, in
August. She has to elect a Governor and
other State officers. General P. H. Leslie is
the democratic candidate for Governor and
General John N. Harlan the republican.
Leslie will be elected by perhaps fifty thousand
majority.

California will elect a Governor in Septem-
ber. The candidates are not yet nominated;
but the probabilities are that Governor
Haight, the present democratic incumbent,
will be the nominee of the democrats, and Mr.
Booth the republican nominee. California is
democratic; yet it may be a question whether
in local questions the republicans may not
make gains. Three Congressmen are to be
elected. The character of the nominees may
settle the question of their success upon their
individual popularity. The democratic con-
vention will be held to-day (June 20) and the
republican on the 28th.

Maine votes in September for State officers.
The republican convention is to be held to-
day, the democratic on the 27th. The State
at the election in 1870 gave about nine thou-
sand republican majority. The republican
nominee will probably be the present incum-
bent, Governor Perham. The democratic
nominee on the last campaign, General
Roberts, having declined a renomination, his
place may be supplied by a candidate of the
democracy on the "new departure," who may
reduce the republican majority. If he should
happen to carry the State the "new depart-
ure" may be hailed as a "star in the East,"
signalling further successes in the Presi-
dential campaign to follow.

The Pennsylvania candidates are already
in the field. General McCandless, of Phila-
delphia, a popular man, heads the democratic
ticket, and David Stanton, of Beaver county,
another popular man, heads the republican.
The election in Pennsylvania will be for Audi-
tor General. The result will be indicative of
the way the State will go for Governor next
year; and, it is said, as goes Pennsylvania in
the preceding election so will the Union go
for President. Geary, republican, was elected
Governor in 1869 by 4,596 majority over
Packer, democrat.

The Ohio democrats have selected General
G. W. McCook as their candidate for Governor.
The republicans nominate to-morrow (June
21). It is probable another Union soldier will
be nominated, perhaps General E. F. Noyes,
who has a brilliant war record. In 1870 the
republicans carried the State on the election
for Secretary of State by 13,856 majority over
all. In 1869 Ohio went republican for
Governor by 7,518, the Legislature being
democratic. There is, therefore, a fair margin
for the democrats in Ohio to act upon on the
"new departure."

The Iowa democrats take the "new depart-
ure" platform, with J. C. Knapp as their
candidate for Governor. The republicans
meet at Des Moines on the 21st to nominate
their candidates.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Mas-
sachusetts elect Governors this fall. The
nominations have not yet been made.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has joined the
editorial profession, having purchased an
interest in the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun. He will
assume the direction and general control of
the political department of the paper. The
Georgia press generally welcome the vet-
eran statesman into the editorial ranks. It is
rather rare, however, that an experienced
politician, with settled and inflexible views, like
Mr. Stephens, makes a successful journalist.
His active mind, however, is, no doubt, equal
to the task, no matter how feeble his physical
frame may be.

THE CHICAGO Republican says its suggestion,
that the democrats should take Horace Greeley
along with their new departure doctrine and
run him as their candidate for President "has
been received with unexpected manifestations
of favor." The Republican is inclined to be
waggish. The party it represents can no
more afford to get rid of Greeley than Greeley
can afford to get rid of the party.